SEARCH FOR FRAUD

History of the Struggle for the New Orleans Collectorship.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DARRELL

How Anderson's Influence Was Brought to Bear.

Mysterious Ways of Carpet-· Baggers Explained.

Power of the Returning Board at the White House.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1678.
In the Potter Committee to-day General Butler

vote in East Feliciana in order to cause the parish se thrown out; also he testified positively that he

The democrats on the Potter Committee do not wish to raise a troublesome issue with the Senate at this stage of the session, and have determined that as Senator Matthews refuses to appear before the commitmittee are, it is said, trying to persuade Mr. Matthews was made at the demand of General Butler, but of sourse unless the committee agree to press the matter he will have to let it rest where it is

MEETING AND OBGANIZATION OF THE MATTHEWS SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] WARRINGTON June 11, 1878. The special committee of the Senate appointed under Mr. Matthews' resolution met to-day and organized. Mr. Edmunds has concluded to retain the position

of chairman. Nothing was done beyond organization, but it was agreed that nothing in the nature of investigation should be undertaken until after the adjournment of Congress, as their duties in the Senate will keep them too busily occupied to allow them to undertake other work. The committee will sourns, and will then adjourn until September. Their first work will be to hear the statement of Senator Matthews, and then, perhaps, examine Anderson,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POITER COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, June 11, 1878. The Potter Investigating Committee got to work

shout twelve o'clock to-day. adjournment last evening two clerks from the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company had come to the committee room with beeks showing the sending to Columbus, Ohio, of the Bowlds Baker telegram (produced by Mr. Butler edging it. He supposed that that was all that Mr. Butler wanted to show to establish the fact of the

telegrams being sent.
Mr. Butler expressed his opinion that that completed the chain of evidence on that point.

THE SUBPRISA OF MR. MATTERWA. The CHAIRMAN then stated that by the direction of matthews, returnable at ten o'clock this morning, and that the subports had been accompanied by a letter, of which the following is a copy :--

letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1878,

Kin-I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the
pth link, declining to accept the invitation of the committee of investigation of the House of Representatives to
appear before them. I have laid your letter before the
committee, but they have not felt at liberty to dispense
with your attendance, and have directed (by resolution)
that a subpuns issue to you, of which I enclose a
copy. But there is no purpose of requiring your attendance
at a time which may interfere with your official duties as
a Sensior, and there will be on the part of the committee
every disposition to meet your convenience in regard to
the time of your attendance. I have the honor to be, sir,
very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLARKSON N. POTTER, Chairman,
How. STANKEY MATTHEWS.

No. Stanker Matthews.

Mr. Cox suggested that the matter lie over for today, and it was so ordered.

Addragon, was then recalled and examined by Mr. Cox as follows:

Q. I desire to call your attention to the period, about the 27th of June, 1877, at which a letter irom yourself to Scantor Matthews was written, commencing, "General Sunth has given me the text of your letter." The question was then put to you whether that was the last letter which you addressed to Mr. Matthews, and your answer was that that was the last letter (you thought) in July. As your examination was taken, the impression left on my mind was that that was the whole of your communication, directly or indirectly, with Senator Matthews about the matter. I therefore now ask you for a continuance of anything that you recollect in reference to your communication with General Smith, the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department at that time? A. After that

l observations; you were acting on the interina-that had been given to you by others? A. I was gon information given to me by others. Anyting you Licetenzat Governor at that time?

early in the morning; there he had signed his returns without protest; he was asked had be received any money there after signing the returns; he replied that he had received 3560, being the amount of a traft from the Secretary of the Police Jury for his saiary for seventy days at \$5 a day; he had not actually received the draft himself, but had given widge an order for it, and Wedge had got it cashed in the bank and paid him the money.

By the Chairman—Did you hear before the election about men being sent around the parish to tell colored republicans not to vote? A I did.

Q. Who were the men that were so sent? A. I think that Captain Degray and Colonel Howard attended to that business.

Q. Did they task with you about it? A. Yes; it was my suggestion.

AN INGENIOUS SUGGESTION.

Q. Was it your suggestion that none of the republicans in that parish should vote? A. The way the matter came up was this—When I returned to New Orleans and told Governor Kellogg how the parish should, they were in favor of not holding an election there.

Q. Whom do you mean by "they?" A. I.

cans in that parish should vote? A. The way the matter came up was this—When I roturned to New Orleans and told Governor Keilogg how the parish stood, they were in favor of not holding an election there.

Q. Whom do you mean by "they?" A. I mean Governor Keilogg and the republican ratio authornies. They were, auxilous that an election should not be held in the parish, and I told them there was a much better way than that; that it was a better way to hav@an election and have no republican votes cat, and that is a parish which two years ago had given such a large republican majority the fact of no republican votes being cast would be the best proof of antimidation; that that fact would do more good than all proof of intimidation that could be year. The republicans of the parish thought that a good idea and they carried it out.

Q. And you were the author of this ingenious suggestion? A. Yes, I was the author of that ingenious suggestion and they gave me credit for it alterward By Mr. Reed—At what time did you make this ingenious suggestion and they gave me credit for it alterward By Mr. Reed—At what time did you make this ingenious suggestion and they are me credit for it alterward By Mr. Reed—At what time did you make this ingenious suggestion and they gave me credit for it alterward By Mr. Reed—At what time did you make this ingenious suggestion and they gave me credit for it alterward By Mr. Beed had put a great many answers in my mouth which I had no idea of making in regard to my testimony becare the Secant Committee; I had make a long statement polyre the Senate Committee; I had make a long statement polyre the Senate Committee; I had not inished it when Mr. Sanisbury said I had made a rather long speech and that he desired to examine me; there were other statements which I possibly might have made and which I did not make on this account.

The Chairman—i understood you to say the other day that when you stated certain facts before the Senate Committee that day what I was going to do; they put me on the sta

couple of weeks; I never talked with her alter that, except as I passed her on the street once or twice; but in the course of a week or so there was an interview with Mr. Sherman, in the course of which he said he never had given such a letter, and Mra. Jenks admitted he never had, and she published the eard in the Timer to that effect; I remember during the time Mr. Anderson was over here he saw her.

Q. What was her husband's employment at that time? A. I think at that time he had no employment; he had been adeputy marshal and a tax collector under the Kellogg State government; I don't think at that time he was doing anything.

Q. Were they people in good circumstances or poer? A. I suppose they had not much to live ou; I know nothing about their circumstances.

Q. Where is Thomas H. Jours now? A. I saw him in New Orleans wednesday when I left.

Q. Was Mr. Jonks here during that controversy; when Mr. Jenks was helping Packard? A. No.

Q. Was Mr. Jonks here during that controversy; when Mr. Jenks was helping Packard? A. No.

Q. Was Mrs. Jonks pushing her own claims for any position that you know of? A. No, I think not; she may have said to me that her husband had soffered, as he might have suffered, since he was an active republican; I know he was out of employment at that time, and sae said so.

Q. Do you remember Anderson coming here while she was here? A. Yes; I know she saw him.

Q. Did he narrate to you what had taken place between him and her? A. It he did I have not a very distinct recollection; I think he told me she denied having the document; no, I think she said she had it in New Orleans; had it sale.

By the Chairman—Q. You now speak of what Anderson said she said? A. Yes, sir.

By lir, McMahon—Q. Do you know from any conversation with Packard that she had bent to New Orleans to get the document and had failed to have it sent up here? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know what other parties she talked with in longer to this letter besides yoursell? A. Some of the newspaper boys saw her; I don't know which ow

and claimed to have? A. I am not sure, expect Mr. Anderson had a copy.

Q. How long did he nave a copy? A. I have no idea; I recoilect Mr. Anderson told me that the original document was left with Weber soon after it was written and he had a copy, and I suppose has had a copy ever since.

Q. Do you remember an occasion about the time that the comm. Sion was down there—do you remember any occasion when Anderson opened any package of letters? A. At that time I was taking evidence myself; I never saw him open any nackage of papers, but I recoilect distinctly his telling me that he had lound what at that time appears in the ovidence as the Weber and Anterson agreement, and that he had lound the paper; I never saw the paper, I think; my impression is I did not see it at that time, but I remember his saying that he found it in some of Weber's papers.

Q. When was the? A. In April, while the Commis-

his first interview.

Q. After he went home you wrote him, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. (reading) "If you think best, you write to me"—that means Matthews? A. Yes, sir.

Q. (reading) "That in thinking the matter over since you have gone home you are more convinced that I am the best man and that it would suit you best." "Suit you best" is underscored? A. Yes, sir.

Q And you have italicized the word "erred?" A. Yes, air.

Q. What you heard made you rather uneasy on this subject—you attached some importance to these papers? A. I did for this reason: because Anderson neat told me there were such documents to be published, and I had never had any conversation up to this date with Sensior Matthews, and that they were such documents as would injure Mr. Matthews greatly; in lact, they would cause him to lose his seat; up to this date I have had no conversation with Mr. Matthews at all about these papers.

ADOLY SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Q. This is the letter reterring to the Sherman letter; look at it.

Q. This is the letter referring to the Sherman letter; look at it.

Hore Mr. McMahon read the following letter, dated March 3, 1878:—

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1878.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1878.

Drag Sin-I had an interview with M. this evening, and tolu him what I had heard from Poster, and that you had been over and assured me the papers were all in your own another source that propositions had been made by some one and in taking remarked if all went frish you ought or were to give them up: I said that would surely be done and I would be reagonable; he of course apoke only of the Sherman copy and I referred to nothing clast you done and I would be reagonable; he of course apoke only of the Sherman copy and I referred to nothing clast you done and I would be reagonable; he of course apoke only of the Sherman copy and I referred to making clast you not be sherman copy and I referred to making clast you understand notice of up you may be not be the papers were aske in your you and and all looks as favorable as we could wish. We will hear from Marks to mortow, and I will at once let you will hear from Marks to mortow, and I will at once let you will hear from Marks to mortow, and I will at once let you know. Write or not, as you mink best, to M.; but it seems to me better to write. Give my love to Mrs. A. and tell not we are going to win. Write any news from the S's. Truly yours.

Q. Does this refresh your recollection that you had in the papers were well and the papers.

soms to me better to write. Give my love to Mrs. A. and tell ner we are coing to win. Write any news from the St. Truly your.

Janus E. Aspanson, Esq. Philadelish P.a.

Q. Does this refresh your recollection that you had an interview with Senator Matthews? A That is the leaver to which i refer.

Q. How did you come to speak about the papers that are referred to ner? A. I saw him probably the evening before that was written, and that was us near as I recollect the only conversation I had with Mr. Matthews in regard to any papers or decaments held by Anderson; I wanted to see him, because I had hoard of propositions being made to Anderson to purchase the papers. I think that is the ouly time these papers were ever mentioned in connection with this appointment.

Q. Are the statements in this letter as written by you to Anderson tree, as you now remember that you had an interview with the Sonator, and that the papers were to be given up it all wear right? A. Yes, sir; that is substantially correct.

Q. And the particular document he spoke of and the only one spoken of was the Sherman document?

A. that was the only one spoken of. That letter states that at that time or previous to that he only apoke of the Sherman letter. It was told me by Auderson that they had all been published.

Q. The conversation between you and Mr. Mathews referred only to the Sherman copy? A. At that interview.

What the understanding, as I draw it from this letter, that you were to be appointed Cellector of the Port at New Or, each, and when that was done he was to deliver up the Sherman copy, and you were to be responsible tout it would be delivered up? A. That is what the letter stated; that is about correct; the understanding of Mr. Addreson was this.—That he had written assurances from Matthews from the had written assurance in making his returns; the only represented up to that time that is did nothing but what was right and proper in the interest of the republican party; and he had written assurances from these men who were down ther bers of the Commission was mentioned at that time, and I think he took the document to him; this was all incidental.

Q. You mean by that you did not pay much attention to it at the time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, come back to the time he was speaking about; when was the first time you knew that Sensitor Matthews was aware that certain papers were not in Mr. Anderson's hands when it was any way important to take up? A. I cannot answer the question just is that shape; Mr. Matthews never saut to me that A. derson had any papers he desired to take up? A. I cannot answer the question just is that shape; Mr. Matthews rever saut to me that A. derson had any papers he desired to take up? A. I cannot answer the question of our interviews, probably in March, that the papers in Mr. Anderson's hands were of no account, and he did not care whether they were taken up or not; I mean the letters he might have written; I remember we had a conversation at that time in regard to the Sherman letter, and Mr. Matthews' opinion was that there was never such a letter given, and that it was not worth bothering about.

By Mr. Cox.—Q. What was the date of that conversation? A. It would be some time during March, that is m; recollection in regard to our conversation. By Mr. Matthews with an it refreshes your recollection as to any matters (handing a letter to with that is m; recollection in regard to our conversation. By Mr. Matthews and to me derived the papers of deciment was given and Mr. Matthews was about this letter, this would be cared to the conversation that it had with Matthews was about this letter, this document; at the caller do the papers were not believe the papers.

Q. When Mr. Jeakstalked about having the original Storghton document? A. That is what it was, I think not; the only convent was the surface of the papers of

an undertaker in New Orieans.

Q. Here is another letter on the same subject, dated April 21, 1878. The letter is as follows:—

Dean Sin—I think it quite sure that either smith or Leonard will be appointed. Packard says he is astisfied notifier in or I can get it—and it looks so to appointed. Packard says he is astisfied notifier in or I can get it—and it looks so to the property of the cattering band it looks so to the property of the cattering band it looks so to the cattering band it looks and the cattering band it is necessary for me to get home. I am oblied to you sill the same as it we had succeeded. Marks will be hear for a time yet, and I think will succeed. Traity yours, &c. C. B. DARRELL.

To Janus E. Adokasos, Esp.

Q. Do you know as a fact that the Returning Board—that is, Wells and Anderson—pressed Smith for the position you were asking for? A. Do you mean if I was present and heard them? I was informed by iriends that Anderson telegraphed here to Sucrman in Smith's lavor, and I know of my own knowledge that the day belore the appointment Wells went to the Secretary, and, I was informed, either by himself or some of them, that he well there for that purpose; I think Wells told me that he was for Smith. Q. They were against you? A. They were against me and against Pockard.

Q. I understood you to say that in this matter James E. Anderson was not anxious for any place for himself. I am speaking now of last winter? A. He informed me after he got on the newspaper in Philadelphia that he did not want any office at all, and in speaking about this matter of the Collectorship of New Orieans I understood him to say that he would not take any position down there; was not an applicant for anything; he thought he had a future as a newspaper mad.

Q. For whom, if for anybody, did he make any requests to you? A. There was never any bargain.

Q.

widently my despatch.

Mr. Momanon read the despatch, as follows:

Washington, April 17, 1878.

To Jakes E. Andreson, office of the North American, Philadelphia:

Best come over to hight, sure. Sent passes Thursday, Bring the papers. To be made Monday or Tuesday certainly.

Q. What papers did you refer to bere? A. To Mathows' issters, of which he fold me he had several, and a copy of the Sherman agreement that he claimed to have at that time. I had never seen it up to that date; and he had copies of what was called the Weber agreement and the Nash agreement. He had copies of all the papers.

Q. Was it the understanding that he was to bring all the papers that he had, or some particular papers?

A. To bring the papers that he had over.

Q. What was to be done with those papers when he came over with them—suppose you were appointed.

Up to that time I had he conversation with Senator Matthews or any one as to what had been done; when that was sent there was no understanding that the papers were to be given up at this time, nor was there any understanding that I was going to be appointed.

pointed.

Q You of course had not given up all hope so long as the appointment was not made and you tole-graphed him because there was still a chance of your appointment. Why did you want Anderson to come

documents and had not got them at all, and I wanted to find out whether he had the original papers in his possession.

By the Chairman—He shought he might have parted with them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a good deal of under talk in January or February among people as to what they were, wasn't there? A. Mr. Matthews is the only gentleman that I ever had any conversation with, and, in lact, be told me he did not care what Anderson held, so far as he was concerned, and he held the opinion that the Sherman document did not amount to anything, even if it was in existence; he said distinctly that as far as he was concerned the papers Anderson held did not amount to anything.

Q. Senator Matthews, you say, thought they were of no consequence? A. So he represented.

Q. What was his opinion of James E. Anderson at that time? I simply ask that in reference to a future question. A. in what regard?

Q. When you spoke about Anderson and Anderson's documents, what conversation did be have with you as to Andersoa? A. Well, we spoke of Mr. Anderson at two or three different intervals, and he said to me that he left great sympathy for him and desired to comething for him, and had done all he could for him.

Q. Look at that letter again of March 3, does it not refresh your recollection that about March 3, 1878, you heard that new York parties might be negotiating for the papers, and that Senator Matthews had heard from another source the same story? A. Yes, sir.

m-nion the fact of the Sherman document, or on both occasions? A. On both.

Q. At that time you treated it as an existing fact?
A. Oh, I believed then that it did exist, because it was then shortly after Mrs. Jenks was here, and I supposed she was telling me the truth that she had the document.

Q. Was not the first occasion before she came?
A. It could not have been before she came?
A. It could not have been before she came?
A. It could not have been before she came?
A. The second occasion was the one in which you mentioned that Mr. Anderson had been down? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Sypher was over about the same time; I think sirs. Jenks was here in town at that time.
Q. This reference in this fetter, "What I heard from faiber," was it not my monitoning to you that some person had given me the same information that you had given me about the Sherman letter? A. What you informed me in the first laterview in the House of Representatives was that Mr. Sypher had seen some one representing Mr. Tilden in New York.
Q. And had made the same communication that you had made to me? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By what you say here you did not mean that I was in negotiation for any papers, did you? A. Oh! no, no; you represented to me that these parties had gone over to New York; it appears to me you gave Mr. Tilden's name, or to the folks in New York; iny inference was that they had gone over to endeavor to give these toings.
Q. I think I gave you to understand that I did not represent Mr. Tilden in any way? A. I don't know ton't you said a word about that, but my impression then was that you were not triendly to Mr. Tilden.
Q. In all the early nart of the winter, from the sime you first came on from New Orleans, you hadn't any doubt in your own mind that there was an actual letter from Mr. Sherman, had you? A. No, I had no reason to doubt it, because Mr. Anderson had some time told me so and Mrs. Jenks had said so, and of course I know nothing feriber than that.
Q. You slways spoke as if you believed it? A. Oh, I did believe it at the time;

The workmen in the employ of the Steam Transit Company of Brookiya yesterday proceeded to the site of the excavation made by them last week on Atlaying a plate for a piliar for the new road. They were not long on the scene when a party of laborers in the employ of Mr. William Richardson, president of the Atlantic avenue line of horse cars, appeared and caused the steam road workings to window the the sidewalk. The foreman in charge of the latter laborers appealed to the pelice of the Third precinca for assistance, but as there had been no breach of the peace there was no ground for interference. The work was not resumed. The Steam Transit Company will apply to the courts for an injunction to restrain the president of the Atlantic Avenue Bailroad Com-pany from interfering with their work.

STEAM TRANSIT ACCIDENTS.

John Savendan, while riding on the front platform of a steam motor car, on the Atlantic street and East New York road, fell off at the corner of Bedford New York road, fell off at the corner of Bedford avenue, and irsetured his right arm. Mr. Savendah, who resides at No. 43 Sauda street, Brooklyn, was removed to the City Hospital.

David Elder. of No. 99 Sheriff atreet, this city, was crossing the railroad at the corner of Atlantic street and Franklin avenue, about eight o'enock last-evening, when he was strack by the steam locomotive College Point and sustained a fracture of the right thigh. He was removed to the City Hospital.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.

Contoms suspectors attached to the office of Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, made a raid yesterday on a house to Bucson street, Hoboken,